Bi-241
JULY, '17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF CARBON BISULPHID IN FUMIGATING BURROWS OF RODENTS.

CAUTION.--Carbon bisulphid evaporates rapidly, so should be kept in tightly corked bottles or cans. It is highly explosive and inflammable and should never be brought near fire.

PRAIRIE-DOG AND WOODCHUCK BURROWS.

One ounce (2 tablespoonfuls) of carbon bisulphid should be poured on a small piece of cotton, waste shoddy wool, or other cheap absorbent material and placed well down into the burrow. The mouth of the burrow should be immediately closed with a shovelful of earth or sod. All occupants of the burrow will be asphyxiated. Every burrow which shows evidence of being used should be treated, and all holes should be closed with dirt. One gallon of this liquid is sufficient to treat from 100 to 130 holes. This can be accomplished by one man in 2 or 3 hours.

Less gas is absorbed by damp soil, hence carbon bisulphid is somewhat more effective after heavy rains.

Careful and judicious use of this liquid should exterminate practically all the animals from the area treated.

GROUND SQUIRREL BURROWS.

Two-thirds of an ounce (1½ tablespoonfuls) of carbon bisulphid is sufficient to treat a ground squirrel burrow, or one gallon to every 200 holes. Follow instructions for prairie-dog burrows.

RAT BURROWS.

Rats also may be killed by this method when their holes in the ground may be found. The same quantity of the carbon bisulphid should be used as for ground squirrels.

BURROWS OF OTHER ANIMALS.

Carbon bisulphid is not adapted to destroying shallow-burrowing animals, as pocket gophers, mice, or moles for the gas does not spread rapidly in a horizontal direction and the loose soil near the surface absorbs it before it penetrates the long branching runways sufficently.

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